TROPICO INTER-URBAN SENTINEL

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico and the San Fernando Valley

VOL. I. TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1911 NO. 17

TRUSTEES' MEETING

Board of Trustees met at city hall June 8, in regular session with a quorum present.

A number of demands were presented and referred.

Mr. T. E. Stanton of La Ramada, addressed the Board on the matter of the formation of a storm water district and presented an invitation to attend a meeting at Glendale city hall June 15, for the consideration. Invitation accepted.

Resolution adopted appointing J. S. Fishback street superintendent at a salary of $35.00 per month which, with his salary of $15.00 a month as City Marshal will give him a salary of $50.00 per month for which he is to attend to the duties of both offices.

On motion of Mr. Hobbs, City Marshal was instructed to dispense with the services of the "auto cops" for the present, to be called on again as emergencies require in his discretion.

Ordinance establishing grade of Park avenue and ordinance establishing grade of Cypress street. read a third time and passed.

Adjourned to June 9. Board met at same place June 9, 1911.

An ordinance establishing grade of Laurel street, and

An ordinance adopting specifications for the grading and oiling of streets ,and

An ordinance declaring of the Board of Trustees to open and widen Brand boulevard between the northeasterly line of San Fernando road and the south line of Park, read a first time and laid over for second reading.

Adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTES

Regular meeting Chamber of Commerce was held in its rooms, Tropico bank building, Tuesday night, June 13th. Large attendance.

Mr. T. E. Stanton of Casa Verdugo was present and explained the proposed storm drain district. This brought on considerable discussion and the sentiment of those present was in favor of the project. It was decided to appoint a committee consisting of L. C. Rice, W. H. Bullis and H. G. Pettit to attend the meeting in Glendale Thursday night and report at the next regular meeting, 1st tuesday night in July, when the matter will again be taken up.

The following resolution was adopted.

Whereas, the health and happiness of our citizens depends upon the sanitary condition of our surroundings and whereas, this can only be accomplished by having the proper official appointed to to enforce such sanitary conditions. Be it resolved by the Tropico Chamber of Commerce that the City Trustees of Tropico, appoint as soon as possible, a helath officer with such powers and authority to keep the city in the proper condition.

The question of additional school grounds and facilities was discussed, and it was decided to tak[illegible]p the matter at the next regular meeting.

It seemed to be the opinion of those present that more land should be purchased for school buildings we will surely need in a year or so.

A committee was appointed to see if the business portion and Tropico avenue could not be lighted immediately.

The meeting was very intteresting and some new members were added.

Rev. J. H. Henry was present and promised to attend and deliver an address next month.

Mr. C. A. Bancroft, City Trustee, was called for and gave a complete and comprehensive statement of what the city had done and was doing in the way of public improvements. The statetment was received with marks of genuine appreciation.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

A large number of those interested in organizing a Knights of Pythias Lodge in Tropico, met Friday night last. Mr. J. A. Spence was elected chairman and F. H. Davis secretary. A committee on membership was appointed. F. H. Davis, Charles Jennings and C. E. Shuey, committee on hall; P. Gabiag, W. J. Hibbert and George Howe.

Meeting adjourned to meet at city hall Monday night, June 11th, 8 p.m.

At the adjourned meeting a large number present. J. A. Spence, chairman; F. H. Davis, secretary.

Report of committee on halls received and adopted.

Committee on membership reported progress, 50 signers.

Secretary instructed to apply to Grand Lodge for charter. The name of Damon was selected for the lodge.

The monthly dues was set at 50c.

Resolution adopted asking Madero Lodge Knights of Pythias of Glendale to install the lodge.

Adjourned to meet next Monday night, city hall, Tropico, June 19th.

Mr. Charles Jennings was selected as treasurer.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Tropico, Cal., June 12, 1911.

Editor Sentinel:

During the recent city campaign for incorporation, one of our present city trustees championed very eloquently the electric light cause, and promised to give it his prompt and enthusiastic support, if elected. The city has been incorporated several weeks now. Has the light question been considered—if so let the public know what progress you are making. We want electric lights.

CITIZEN.

The usual way of reaching such matters is by petition. We have heard of no petition, thus far.—Editor.

Tropico, Cal., June 13, 1911.

Editor Sentinel:

It would seem that the city officials could do nothing better just now than take up the dog question. There are entirely too many worthless dogs running at large. They endanger the lives of children and are a menace to those passing through on our good roads.

We hope to see something done along this line by our city officials soon. Chlorofrom is cheap, just now.

OBSERVER.

TROPICO CHURCH SERVICE

The subject of next Sunday's sermons at Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. B. Hatch, pastor, will be, in the morning, "The Root of the Matter;" evening, "The Blessing of Blindness."

Communion service will be held at 11 a.m., June 25th.

The Baraca and Philathea classes will have their monthly business and social meeting the evening of Friday, June 16th, at 7:30 o'clock in the church parlors.

AT THE METHODIST CHURCH

There will be the regular services in the church Sunday morning. Sunday evening, at the request of the Glendale Odd Fellows' Lodge, the pastor will preach the memorial sermon for that Lodge who, with the Rebekah Lodge, will be present in a body.

All members of the order whether members of the Glendale lodge or not are invite dto be present at 7:30 and be seated with the Lodge.

Children's Day services at the Presbyterian Church Sunday were most enjoyable. They were in charge of Mrs. S. E. Brown and the exercises were contributed by a host of the bright little ones of the primary.

VAUDEVILLE COMING

The Tropico Dramatic Association has amply proven its ability in the histronic direction by the plays put on during the winter and spring. As a special feature, the closing bill of the season will consist of two and one-half hours of the kind of fun, frivolity and fanticism usually found in refined vaudeville. The association is capable of turning out something of more than ordinary merit as nearly all the members have specialties which have been seen on the professional boards.

The opening act will be a monologue juggling and dexterity act by Melvino who is well known on the Pacific coast.

Following this will be a sensational exhibition by Mantell, a master of lock and chain, featuring a straight jacket and other escapes.

The musical number will be provided by J. H. Murdoch, a well known instrumentalist.

W. G. Wardell will present a unique bit of oddity under the title of "Things."

The last two acts will consist of a laughable and intelligently presented Ethiopian farce, and a comedy in one act by Owen Rhodes, a local writer of amateur plays.

At an interview a day or so ago, stage director Mr. Gould remarked with a glad-happy smile that everything was being whipped into the best possible shape and that the date for the show had been fixed as June 28th and 29th.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Chas. Murry is building a fine residence on Glendale avenue.

Mrs. J. L. Fishback has been to Long Beach for a short rest.

Miss Hazel Barden, of Salinas, is house guest of Miss Eulalia Richardson.

Mr. E. L. Young has purchased the Bennett property on Los Angeles street.

Mrs. E. F. Bettin is taking a vacation of several weeks in and around San Francisco.

Mr. H. F. Harrison on Christopher street is making some improvements on his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Richardson will return from a brief outing on a visit to friends up north today.

Miss Lillian Ellias is the accomplished receptionist at Weston's Art Studio on Brand boulevard.

Mrs. J. E. Shuey was called to Pomona to attend the funeral of her niece the first of the week.

Miss Cora Hickman is expected home this week from her stay of several weeks in Imperial county.

Mr. J. A. Grant ,the popular jeweler, has moved into a home of his own, recently erected on Blanche avenue.

Ben Elfgin and family, are snugly quartetred in their quaint and cozy new chalet home on El Bonito street.

Mr. O. A. Gullup of the Tropico Mercantile company, spent two days of last week in San Jose, on business.

Miss Cora Hickman is expected home from Imperial today, and Mrs. Imler will take a turn for a stay there for a time.

P. Gabiag is contemplating putting up a business block on San Fernando road soon. A printing plant is waiting patiently on this move.

Miss Eulalia Richardson, and her house guest, Miss Hazel Barden, enjoyed a trip to Mt. Lowe on Tuesday last, escorted by Mr. James Hunt of Kings City.

Miss Emily Hatch is slowly recovering from her painful injuries received a few days since, of which mention was made in last week's Sentinel.

Wm. Hunter & Co., 525 South Spring street, Los Angeles, well known residents of this neighborhood, and reliable clothers, invite and deserve your patronage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Robinson, and their two daughters, Misses Marjorie and Florence, have moved into their delightfully appointed new home on Cerritos avenue.

Photograph artist Weston is preparing panel pictures of the cradle roll classes of the Methodist and Presbyterian Sabbath schools. They will be fine specimens of art.

M: G. Coughlan of Los Angeles, has let the contract for a two-story mansion on the corner of Cerritos and Gardena streets, Richardson tract. Work on the foundation has commenced.

Albert A. Kidder, Jr., of Los Angeles, retained as attorney in a case before Judge Melrose, is becoming a familiar figure about our city hall.

Mrs. L. P. Cutler of Los Angeles, spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. F. H. Davis.

A miscellaneous shower was given to Miss Jennie Angell of this place and Mr. Harry Dotson of Los Angeles, Tuesday evenings. Miss Angell has made her home with Rev. Botkin and wife for the past year and a half and has been closely identified with the work in the Methodist Church of this place being one of the teachers in the Sunday school and an active leaguer. The ladies who have been in the church work with her planned the shower and all had a delightful evening. The bride received many beautiful and useful presents. The wedding will be in the late summer.

LOCAL NOTES.

Two charming bungalows are going up on Victor court to be occupied by owners.

Flag-day passed noiselessly but with Old Glory in conspicuous evidence generally.

FOR SALE—Lot 50x150, Richardson Tract. Apply to Sentinel Real Estate Office, Tropico.

WANTED—Girl for general house work, $25.00 per month. Phone: Sunset, Glendale 472M.

FOR RENT—Large, airy, cool room, one-half block to car. Board optional. Phone: Glendale 481J.

WANTED.—Dressmaking at home or by the day, $2. MRS. C. E. TAYLOR, 1165 Park avenue, Tropico.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework, $25 per month. Mrs. Charles Peckham, Walnut St., Tropico.

Everybody reads the Sentinel. It gets into every home and reaches every business man and housewife.

ROOMS FOR RENT.—Furnished. Bath and light. 1421 Cypres. West San Fernando Road. MRS. BAIRD.

Fresh cutting of alfalfa hay ready for delivery. Price right. Order now. Bernard Cook, Phone Glendale 278J.

Wanted—Girls at the factory of the Los Angeles Basket Company. Phone Sunset Glendale 140-R. Home, Glendale 434.

The auction sale of C. M. Matteer on Saturday last, was a success in every particular; in one hour the house, lot and entire contents were sold at good prices.

Ordered your spring suit? Samples of finest and best material on exhibition at Glendale Dye Works, agents of Globe Tailoring Company, who guarantee satisfaction. They have the best.

Leave orders for younr job printing at Sentinel office, Bank building or printing office over Tropico market. Prices reasonable.

Frank and Ripley Printing Co.

WANTED—Position as deliveryman anywhere in Los Angeles city and county. Address Box 4, Sentinel office, Tropico, Cal.

FOR SALE—Six-room bungalow, Richardson Tract; bath, gas and electric light. Lot 50x150. Apply to Sentinel Real Estate Office, Tropico.

That the Pacific Electric Railway company will soon commence the construction of a depot at Tropico is another of the many gratifying signs we see of the city's progress.

The plan for a block of buildings contemplated by Mr. Gabaig proposes the removal of his big barn to the Central avenue front. The new block to occupy this space now occupied by the barn. Three or four of the new store rooms have been spoken for.

"Ironing made easy." The gas flatirons sold by the Tropico Stove & Light Co. have no equal. Can be attached to any gas fixture or gas stove. Complete with hose and heavy asbestos pad, $3.

Birdseye view of Tropico and vicinity, in Sentinel Supplement, half-tone engraving, furnished subscribers on application. Send it "back East" and show your friends where you are and where to come.

Let the public know what you have to sell. Your advertisement in the Sentinel will reach more people for less money than in any other advertising medium. For rates call up Glendale 24, party R.

FOR SALE—Six-room dwelling on Tropico avenue. Plastered, bath and gas; built-in effects. Lot 50x176. Orange, lemon, grapefruit, loquat, fig, peach, apricot and blackberries, with good kitchen garden. Price $2500. Terms, or will trade for good clear lot in part payment. Apply Sentinel Real Estate Office.

FOR SALE—Four-room house. Lot 50x182, 1130 Laurel street. Family orchard. Good terms, cheap.

Tropico

Mercantile Co.

Groceries

Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

MEDOW GOLD BUTTER

A high grade Eastern Creamery Butter---Per pound 25c.; 2 lbs for 45c

Maple Grove and Santa Ana, the very best of local creamery, 30c. per lb.

We are receiving daily fresh Fruit and Vegetables—of the very finest kind—Strawberries, Raspberries, Apricots, Oranges, Bananas and Grape Fruit; String Beans, Peas, Squash, Turnips, Carrotts, Beets, Cabbage, Lettuce, Asparagus and New Spuds.

Order for Saturday

Bradford's Coffee Cake 10c
Bradford's Whole Wheat Bread 10c
Bradford's Lemon Cake 10c

Bank of Tropico

Paid up Capital $25,000

OFFICERS

President . . . . . DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President . . . . . B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier . . . . . JOHN A. LOGAN

DIRECTORS

DAN CAMPBELL — B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS — ANDY STEPHENSON
W. H. BULLIS

OPENED FOR BUSINESS

September 12, 1910 with Deposits $5,000
Deposits February 23, 1911 . . . . . $67,000

Tropico Market

ANDY STEPHENSON, Prop.

Fresh and Salt Meats

MEAT THE VERY BEST

PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

SUNSET 291 HOME 523

TROPICO, CAL.

SODAS

As served at Story's Pharmacy are so pure that even small children may drink freely without harm.

Story's Pharmacy, Tropico

VICE PRESIDENT

Park, of Illinois Central, Gives View On National Irrigation Congress

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—W. L. Park, vice-president of the Illinois Central Railway, views the nation as on the eve of a new era in agricultural development because of the possibilities of reclamation in the areas of swamp and overflowed lands. Long connected with the Union Pacific Railway in the West as an official, where he was closely identified with the economic developments that began to gain impetus there a few years ago, and just returned to Chicago from a tour of the Mississippi Valley and in Panama, where the government has installed a successful systetm of drainage, Mr. Park is conceded to be an authority on the subject of natural resource development. The railway official is identified this year with the work of the National Irrigation Congress, which has its nineteenth sessions here in December, and he considers this organization to be of a valuable medium for the further expansion of swamp land development. Of present conditions in these unoccupied areas and of their probable future, he says:

"In my judgment there is not now, nor can there be, in the future, any development work that is so frought with advantageous possibilities as is the drainage of our swamp lands.

"View from the standpointof transportation lines, the nation, the state, the city, or the individual owner, the promise is not only alluring, but absolutetly certain of successful consummation.

"To be successful a transportation line, regardless of whether it is a dray, a street car, a steamboat, or a steam raill ine, must have two things —first, rates that will return a fair profit after all expenses and betterments have been paid; second, tonnage.

"It is an axiom that the more business a transportation lines does, be the profit per ton per mile ever so small, the more money goes into its treasury that ma ybe classed as "net earnings." It will, therefore, be seen that tonnage is a vital necessity to the life of the line; hence it is of the utmost importance to the transportation lines that the various sections of the country through which they run shall be productive and prosperous—the prosperity being in ratio to the number of acres cultivated and the productivity of the soil. More acres cultivated means more marketable products; more products means more tonnage; more tonnage means omre money, and more money to a transportation line means the development of the property, improvement in service, instalaltion of safety devices, and a general distribution of of money, which tends to the comfort and happiness of its employes, and the general surrounding country.

"When we stop to consider the millions of acres of land that in their present condition are worse the valueless, because the yare not only dormant, inactive and non-producing, but are ruthlessly exacting their toll of pestilence and death; lands that if drained would be so productive that the contiguous transportation lines would have all the tonnage they could handle, and there would still be tons left for those not yet constructed, it seems to me the duty of all transportation lines to get behind this work, and with intetlligent and never-flagging energy push it to a successful conclusion. The Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroads will render all possible assistance in this direction.

"The profits that will accrue directly to the owner of swamp lands by reason of drainage, and to the states by reason of increasing the taxable value of lands within their borders, will be enormous.

"More than seventy million acres of land, now without value, except as to the timber they carry, by drainage transformed into homesteads, so fertile that there is practically no limit to their productivity; value of the land increased from zero to fifty to one hundred dollars per acre, and in many cases more—a farm of 100 acres for each of seven hundred thousand families, made available to the energetic man of the crowded city, and to the farmer who is struggling with a piece of worn-out barren land, each eking out an existence of penury—this, it occurs to me, is a possibility that should not go long unaccomplished.

"Another ponit is that food stuffs will be produced in such quantities that for practically all times the supply will be sufficient for our own demands, and leave a surplus for export to those who are less fortunately situated than we are—forever dissipating the fear that this country will have to ultimately import food products for consumption by its own population.

"The pessimist will likely declare that this work is so vast, so complicated, the expense so enormous, that it is utopian. In answer to this, engineers of the United States Government—experts along drainage lines—health, eliminating the financial benefits that wil accrue, the drainage of aver that it is not only possible to drain the lands, but asy of accomplishment; in fact, less complicated and difficult than any other gre taengineering work.

"From the viewpoint of public swamp lands is a necessity. Low wet lands are the lurking and breeding places of the mosquitoes that introduce the malaria and yelow fever germs, and scientific experiments have conclusively demonstrated that disease is thus disseminated. Drainage corrects these evils, as was demonstrated when New Orleans and Havana were freed from yellow fever epidemics, and the Isthmus of Panama made a healthful place in which to live.

"This is essentially not a sectional problem as was the project to irrigate the arid lands of the west; on the contrary it is one in which all the states except five will participate advantageously. In the accomplishment of drainage Michigan, with its 4,400,000 acres can strike hands with Florida, with its 18,560,000 acres; Minnesota with 4,500,000 acres can join with Louisiana's 9,600,000 acres; Illinois' 2,688,000 acres with Mississippi's 6,173,000 acres; California with its 1,850,000 acres, can team with Texas' 1,620,000 acres, and so on through almost the entire list of States.

"In my judgment, in order to accomplish this work successfully, it must be done as a unit, under the direction of a central authority. The drainage of a piece of wet land presents a continuous problem. The fact that ownership has established a dividing line between lands does not separate the problem from a drainage standpoint. Drainage on one side must proceed with regard to conditions on the other. This is not only true where lands are owned by different individuals in the same state, but is particularly true where two statets are involved in the same drainage project.

"The authority of a state extends only to its boundary, and unless absolute harmony in the work is secured from the adjoining state, an attempt ata drainage by one of the statets usually fails, because it is not of sufficient scope to accomplish the purpose desired; or if it succeeds, does so at the expense, and to the disadvantage of such of the drainage area as may be in the neighboring state.

"Drainage accomplishes radical change sin the charactetr of an area. Before being drained it is what is known as a "slow spilling area," which means that the water of direct precipitation, or of overflowing streams in the neighborhood, accumulates on the land and slowly runs into the rivers when they are at low stage. After the improvement it becomes a "quick spilling area," for the reason that through the drainage outlets the watetr rapidly flows into the rivers.

"This means that more water than the channel of outlet streams, which, through the ages have been adjusted to meet all demands except extraordinary, can carry will be delivered into those streams, and as a consequnce the streams will overflow more frequently than formerly, and unquestionably lands lying many miles below, that have heretofore been exempt from overflow, will suger. The only way that this indesirable outcome can be avoided will b eto have the United States Government finance and engineer the work; in fact, handle the scheme as one unit, beginning at the bottom and working to the top.

"I am not informed thoroughly as to the legal status, but if there are any obstacles, individual and states should get together, quickly remove them and give to the United States Government the authority to do the work and then concertedly demand of Congress the necessary legislation to start the Government machinery.

"As I statetd in the beginning, there is no project that will add so much to the wealth, health and prosperity of the people in these United States as the drainage of its swamp lands.

"The meeting of the National Irrigation Congress in Chicago, December 5th to 9th, looks to me to be the vehicle, the place and the time to launch this movement. Delegates from every section of the country can meet at that time, discuss the project from every angle and devise ways and means for its accomplishment.

"This Congress is a powerful organization and has been instrumental very largely in the placing of water on arid lands of the West, and I believe can be of great assistance in taking water off the wet lands of those states which have such lands within their borders."

The Customer (trying phonograph) —There's something wrong with these grand opera records. There's a horrible racked in each one that spoils the affect of the music. The Demonstrator—Ah, yes. One of our latest affects. That's the conversation in the boxes. Wonderfully realistic.—Chicago Daily News.

A MATRIMONIAL BARGAIN

Davis must be a pretty good friend of mine, after all, or he wouldn't have been so good about taking me to see Miss Mudge. I have passed excruciating evenings, showing myself off to the frightful old creature and secretly watching Davis making himself agreeable to the old lady's pretty neice, Evelyn Pratt. Thev seemed to enjoy themselves a good deal, and Miss Evelyn is always highlv tickled about something or other. I wish I knew what it was. It is probably some joke at the expense of her aunt—thinking how the poor thing was going to be taken in by my making love to her. I've no doubt Davis confided to her that he had put me on the right track.

It's hard work, this hunting up a rich wife. But what else can a fellow do, if he hasn't any means of his own?

Meant to have called on the ancient today, for I heard Miss Evelyn saying she was going to the matinee, and Davis promised to meet her there; but it's so rainy I hardly think they'll go, and the dampness will take the curl out of my hair. I've a great mind to do the business up by letter; it will spare the lady's blushes. It must be distressing to see her try to blush with that complexion of hers, and I could never bring myself to attempt to press her hand. Besides, I might wait a month for an opportunity to speak unless her niece went out of the room on purpose to give me a chance. Somebody else will be before me it it once gets known that she is an heiress in disguise. I know at least six youg fellows who would throw themselves at her feet without delay; they'd lead her to the altar if she were eighty instead of fifty. Well, I'll send the old lady a proposal by letter.

Engaged! Ah! Distressing, very, but has to be submitted to. The prospect of marriage is not very alluring, however. I almost felt as if I'd rather go to work for a living when she met me at the door and threw her arms about my neck in that demonstrative manner. Crushed my collar and disarranged my hair! If it had been Miss Helen I might possibly have stood it, in consideration of youth, beauty, etc. Bless my soul! I beleive she'd stand any amount of the stuff I poured into her ear tonight. Really thinks I'm dead in love with her charms and that I haven't the remotest idea of the delightful surprise in store fore me.

I was boud Davis shouldn't see what hard work it was, after the trick he played me, peeping through the glass door of the dining room with that saucy lady. They both tittered over the hug that old she-tiger gave me. I knew he was listening and it induced me to pile up the agony a little higher than I otherwise would have done. I was extremely provoked at Miss Evelyn for looking so confoundedly pretty and well dressed and laughing every time she caught my eye, in that sly, bewitching way. Davis will be a happy dog.

Well, with a yacht and a town house and a place at Newport I may be able to put up with my bargain and it will be a relief to be rid of my washerwoman's bills, to have fine clothes and a good position.

Davis told me on the way home that Evelyn had promised to marry him as soon as the trousseau could be prepared; they wanted to have the affair over before Lent, so as to enjoy a little gayety. We'll be married at the same time and I shall step right into the same set. I used to think Davis tried to shake me off and keep me out; but he's been good natured enough recently. Suppose he'll want to be borrowing money of me after I come into my fortune. Some how I don't feel quite easy about him; he's always playing off his practical jokes, and it seems to me he had a queer kind of a look whenever he speaks of my matrimonial prospects. I hope he won't be so mean as to give me away, let that romatic antique know that I am pursuing her from interested motives, just in time to break off the match.

If I thought Davis would do anything as mean as giving my name away, I'd hurry up affairs without his knowledge; I'd persuade the old lady to elope with me iwthout los of time. She'd be delighted, would take it as another proof of my ardent and romantic disposition.

Really I've a great mind to do so anvhow!

I'll hire a machine and drive out to Moristown or some other place out in Jersey, and on the way there I'll urge the romance and the delight of an alopement. I'll persuade her to have the ceremony done up before we return. We'll order luncheon and send for the clergyman; and then we'll have the affair settled.

"Very fine lunch, Mrs. Frederick Fitzhugh! They get up things in good style out here. Rather expensive, though. I think, my dear, you'd better put on your coat and hat; I've ordered the machine to be at the door by four o'clock and it's nearly that now. Don't see why we need to be in such a hurry? Well, there isn't any particular reason, except to avoid suspicion. Ah, you impede my respiration, you do, upon my honor, and if you should crush my collar, somebody might notice it. Is this your bonnet? Here, let me tie it for you. Believe me, I shall be as impatient as yourself to be rid of the secrecy which for the present must keep our marriage from the world. If those who owe me would pay me up, I could satisfy my creditors, and all would be clear again. A few hundred dolars would make things right for the present. I wish I had a friend of whom I could borrow it.

"I wish you had, my precious Frederick!" Why in conscience then doesn't she offer to do it herself?

"Yes, if I had, say a thousand dollars down, I could square accounts and say to you, "Mrs. Fitzhugh, come to the home I have prepared for you. It is poor, but our love will make it rich."

"Oh, I wish you would say it today!" Why in thunder then doesn't she offer me a home!

"There, there my dear, you are bending your bonnet all out of shape; that must do for the present. As soon as fate places it in my power I will claim the hand upon which I placed a wedding ring today. As it is, I must settle the bill and go. I see the machine at the door.

"My sweet Lucinda, do you know of some one who could advance the necessary means?"

"Ah, no, I wish I did!" (Well I must say that wasn't exactly what I expected. How much longer is she going to keep this thing up? I'm getting tired of it.)

"Well, then my darling wife, I shall have to confide to you that I'm very bad off—actually suffering, as it were, for the necessities of life. I shall be compelled to ask you, as my wife, to bestow upon me enough funds to keep me going for the present."

"Funds?"

"Yes, Mrs. Fitzhugh, funds! I take it you know the meaning of the term, a woman as accustomed to handling them as you are."

"Do you mean money?"

"Why, yes; what else could I mean?"

"I am willing to give you all I have, my precious Frederick, if that will be enough."

"Enough! Oh, I don't want it all at once! As I said before, my darling, a thousand dollars will be as much as I absolutely need today. If you could write me a check for that amount, I should be much obliged."

"A thousand dollars!"

"I said so madam."

"All that I have is yours, Frederick; every cent that I have in the world is in this purse; take it in welcome."

"Three dollars and fifty cents! Not enough to pay for the wedding dinner. Come, Mrs. Fitzhugh, haven't you carried the joke far enough? No joke? You never said you were worth anything? No, you never did; but Davis told me you were, or what do you suppose I married you for, Mrs. Fitzhugh? For love? Ha! ha! love! ah ha! love! Well, actually now, if this isn't the coolest joke of the season! There, there restrain yourself! Don't try to scratch or bite, angelic creature, don't! Love! ha, ha. Tie on your bonnet and pull down your veil and we'll finish this delightful ride, Mrs. Fitzhugh."

HOW TO LIVE LONG

The following rules for warding off death have been compiled with great care by experts, and meet with the indorsement of the most competent medical authorities in the world:

Never step into an elevator shaft when the cage it not there.

Do not permit yourself to be run over by a street car or railway train.

Under no circumstances allow a brick to drop from the top of a building onto your head.

Be careful not to be in a place when a bolt of lightning strikes it.

Never fall from the top of a building. If you are determined to fall take an easy one, and use a net.

Do not take hold of a live electric light wire. Both you and the wire can not remain alive.

The Brownsberger

953-5-7 West Seventh Street

Phones: Home 52403 Main 2811

ENROLLMENTS EVERYDAY IN THE YEAR.
WINTER TERM NOW IN PROGRESS
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FIFTY YEARS AGO

May 21.—The Confederate Congress adjourns at Montgomery, Ala., to meet at Richmond, Va. President Davis approves the act of the Confederate Congress prohibiting Southerners owing money to Northern merchants, from paying the same and providing instead for their payment into the treasury of the seceded States.

May 22.—The fortress at Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico, is destroyed to keep it from falling into the hands of the Confederates.

May 23.—A clash between two companies of Confederate military and two companies of local Union militia occurs at Clarksburg in Western Virginia, resulting in the surrender of the Confederates.

May 24.—Union forces occupy Alexandria, Va., and forify it. Colonel Ellsworth o fthe New York Zouaves is killed while hauling down the Confederate flag from a hotel.

May 26.—Postmaster-General Blair announces the suspension of postal service in all the seceded States except Western Virginia.

May 27.—The blockade of the Mississippi and of the harbor of Mobile is begun.

May 28.—The port of Savannah is blockaded.

May 29.—President Jefferson Davis enters Richmond amid enthusiastic demonstrations.

May 30.—General Butler is instructed to retain and employ fugitive slaves entering the lines.

The Union forces occupy Grafton, Va.

May 31.—The Union gunboats Freeborn and Anacosta exchange shots with the Confederate fortifications at Acquita Creek on the Potomac, but are driven off.

June 1.—Union gunboats resume the engagement with the shore batteries at Acquia Creek without decisive results on either side.

Skirmishes take place near Fairfax Court House, Williamsport and Arlington Mills.

June 3.—Senator Stephen A. Douglas dies in Chicago.

A slight engagement occurs at Phillippi, resulting in favor of the Union forces.

FACTS ABOUT THE MAIL

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13. —In view of the fact that by far the greater part of all mail matter transmitted in the United States is carried by rail for some part of its journey and that these trips vary from a few miles to the entire span of the continent, it is surprising to learn that the total cost to the Government of the services of the railways in carrying the mail from the point of its origin to the town or city of its destination is less than the cost of local collection and delivery.

That such is the fact, however, is shown by the figures given in the Postmaster General's report for the year, ending June 30, 1910.

This report shows that the total payments to the railways for carrying the mails throughout the preceding year were $49,340,638, and the cost of city delivery was $31,683,639 making a total of $68,528,608 or $19,187,969 more tan the cost of mail transportation by rail.

In other words, the cost of delivering letters and mail must travel after reaching the office of distribution, is approximately forty per cent greater than the amount paid to the railroads for transporting them by fast trains throughout the entire country. In fact there is abundant evidence to show that the railway mail service is not only the cheapest service rendered to the Post Office Department but is also the cheapest service rendered by the railroads to any of their patrons. Comparisons of the revenues derived by the railroads for carrying the mails with those received for express and passenger service, on the basis of space furnished on trains, show that the former are far lower than the latter and in the opinion of competent authorities who have been studying the question they are so low that they impose a loss of millions of dollars every year upon the railroads of the country.

Subscribe for the Tropico Inter-Urban Sentinel.

Honesty is the best policy, but aside from that most of it is the result of being closely watched.

THE RECALL OF JUDGES.

Commentary on the Application of the Recall to the Judiciary is thus Summarized from Various Prominent View Points By The Literary Digest

"Those who see in the threatened application of the recall to the judiciary a movement to turn the judge's gown into a hobble skirt, find some satisfaction in last week's action of the House of Representatives. In adopting the joint resolution granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico, the House is thought to have put itself on record as at least doubtful of the expediency of the new device as embodied in the proposed constitution of Arizona. Under the terms of the resolution, adopted by a vote of 214 to 57, the people of New Mexico are to vote upon an amendment which, if adopted, will make their proposed rigid constitution more readily susceptible to amendment; while the people of Arizona are to have the opportunity of excepting judges from the operation of the recall, should they see fit so to do. The admission of the two Territories as States is, however, in no wise conditioned upon the results of these referendum elections. So the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun thinks the action of the House can be taken as approving judiciary recall if the voters favor it. As he puts it:"

"The Democratic House thus indirectly accepted the recall proposition. The only advantage gained by the opponents of the recall of the judiciary is the fact that the people of Arizona will now have an opportunity to vote upon this important question as a single proposition. The Arizona electors when they voted upon it the first time were obliged to accept it or reject the entire Constitution. President Taft and many other Federal officials are hopeful that the resul will be differen when the proposition is submitted alone on its merits, or rather demerits.

"The resolution passed today now goes to the Senate, and the President also will have to approve it before Arizona is admitted to the Union."

"But those who regret that the House did not explicitly condemn "this new nostrum," unqualifiedly approve President Taft's strong appeal for a stronger, freer judiciary. In the course of his much quoted New York speech the President said:

"Not content with reducing the position of the judge to one something like that of the moderator in a religious assembly or the presiding officer of a political convention, the judge is to be made still less important, and to be put still more on trial and to assume still more the character of a defendant by a provision of law, under which, if his rulings and conduct in court do not suit a small percentage o fthe electors of his district, he may be compelled to submit the question of his continuance on the bench during the term for which he was elected to an election for recall. The reason for his recall is to be included in 200 words, and his defense thereto is to be equally brief.

"It can hardly be said that this proposed change, if adopted, will give him greater authority or power for usefulness or constitute a reform in the enforcement of criminal law of this country. It will certainly not diminish the power or irresponsibility of counsel for the defendant."

Paying tribute to the President's fearless independence of "the monetary moods of popular opinion," the San Francisco Call comments:

"The proposition as Mr. Taft sees it appears to partake of humor. It is assuredly a humorous conception of the functions of a court that a miscellaneous body of laymen, who have not heard the evidence in a lawsuit, should be constituted as an appellate tribunal to decide whether the judge has done his duty.

"It would seem that under the operation of the recall applied to the judiciary, a careful reading of the headlines in the newspapers might constitute an important part of the duty of judges and a great help to them in making safe decisions. It might be simpler in the first instance to submit all litigation to the decision of a moot court comprizing the whole electoral body."

"Why our judges should be exempt from a retiring vote that may properly be invoked against other elected officials is ably argued by The Daily Telegram, of Adrian, Mich., in an editorial which is in part a review of an article by Albert Fink in The North American Review. While our legislators, this paper repeats, are elected by a majority of the people to carry out the will of that majority, in many cases as actually exprest in a party platform, a judge is chosen or appointed to serve the whole people by deciding cases purely according to the enacted laws, "without caring a rap whether his decision suits the Republican majority, the Democratic minority, or suits nobody at all outside the courtroom." In fact, he is often on the bench "for the express purpose of defending the minority against the majority." Further, says The Telegram:"

"If judges could be recalled by a party vote, what kind of justice could the Democratic party expect in Michigan in a lawsuit involving a party question—with 125,000 Republicans majority? What kind of justice could a Republican candidate get in Texas with 150,000 Democratic majority? What kind of justice would the farmers get when they are outnumbered two-to-one by the industrial classes, with judges elected by the majority and under threat of recall? What justice would one man get who had offended a powerful political machine, with the machine bent on crushing him, controlling the votes, and threatening the judge with a recall? A right is not a right unless it can be defended and enforced by the few against the many."

"On the other hand, the San Francisco Star demands, " has not an employer the right to discharge a faithless employee?" The Nashville Tennessean, referring to recent criticisms of the United States Supreme Court, not only by newspapers but by one of its own members, asks, "When such criticisms of the higher court are admissible, why should people get excited over criticisms of jackleg lawyers who are promoted beyond their merit to positions on the bench?"

The Los Angeles Herald, in an article rendered the more significant by its reproduction in Mr. Bryan's Commoner, reports: a speech in which California State Senator Lee C. Gates said:

"If it be claimed that the recall will terrorize the judges, I answer that no judge worthy the name will be swerved one jot or tittle from his true opinion, and as proof I cite the fact that no difference can be observed in the decisions of a manly judge at or near the close of his term from those at or near the beginning of his term. Besides, by section 10 of article 6 of the Constitution, any judge of the State since the adoption of the Constitution in 1879, can be removed by a concurrent two-thirds resolution of both Houses of the Legislature. It will thus be seen that the recall is now in the Constitution and has been since it was adopted, affording the judges alone. Has this summary power terrorized your courts or intimidated them? Has it taken away their independence? This summary recall which has exisited for thirty-two years? And yet men apparently sensible see or pretend to see in this self-defensive power of the people a menace and threat to our institutions."

"Governor Woodrow Wilson is diversely applauded and reprimanded for his opposition to the recall of judges, while Colonel Roosevelt's enemies jeer at him as a "wobbler" on the question. For the Colonel, while objecting to the recall of judges both generally and exprest in the Arizona Constitution, as extreme, dangerous, and usually unnecessary, later declared that in some instances, specifically in that of California, it might be the only resource left to the people. Strangely enough the New York World, which has not recently been suspected of sympathy with the Colonel, offers some justification for his views in its strictures upon Governor Dix for his action last week in appointing Daniel F. Cohalan to succeed Senator O'Gorman as Justice of the New York Supreme Court. Finding no fault with Mr. Cohalan personally or with his abilities as a lawyer, The World declared while the appointment was under consideration that if was—"

"concerned only with the motives that make for his appointment, and these are politically scandulous. Mr. Cohalan is Charles F. Murphy's counsel and adviser; he is practically the associate boss of Tammany Hall; otherwise Governor Dix would never dream of making him a Justice of the Supreme Court. Indeed, it is a matter of common report that his appointment is demanded by Murphy as the price of Tammany's support of the Governor's legislative program."

As for invoking the popular vote as a means of disciplining the judiciary,

"The World is in the fullest sympathy with all that Mr. Taft said against the recall of judges. No surer method could be adopted to degrade the bench and leave the administration of justice at the mercy of demagogy. But to thousands of persons such an appointment as Governor Dix purpsoses to make will be accepted as an unanswerable argument in favor of the recall of judges. These persons naturally reason that if judges are to be appointed solely to placate a political boss, the people should have the power to remove them from the bench."

STATE BOARD REPORT OF VITAL STATISTICS

SACRAMENTO, June 14.—According to the monthly bulletin of the state board of health there were, during the month of March, last, 2818 births and 3001 deaths and 1075 marriages in California. That men die off faster than women was established by the fact that during the month two-thirds of those reported were males.

MAGAZINES MERGE FOR CO-OPERATION

Five, Including Hampton's, to Have One Management, with Producing Plants in Common.

READERS PARTNERS IN ALL

Plan of Inducing Them to Become Both Stockholders and Canvassers Has Had Tremendous Results

A merger of magazines, said to be one of the largest ever effected in that field, was closed yesterday when Hampton's, the Columbian, the Home, the Sterling, Orff's Farm Review, and The American Woman's Review were brought under the same control. The purpose of the merger is to extend and develop the principle of co-operation between publishers and readers.

"This principle of co-operation," said Roy Long, who is to be the editorial executive of the associated magazines, yesterday, "is as old as the English co-operative stores, but is of very recent development as a business plan in the magazine field. Other magazines have sold stock to their readers, but usually with the simple purpose of raising capital. Mr. Hampton has done the same thing with the object of obtaining popular support for his policies of civic and political betterment. The Columbian Magazine was the first to take up the plan as an out-and-out matter of business.

"J. B. Haynes is the man who worked out the plan. He was never a magazine man and is now out of the business, but he laid out the plan on which the Columbian was started. It differed from the stock-selling done by others, including Hampton's, in the impo tant particular that they were started with plenty of capital and were established before any stock was sold. The Columbian was started with practically no capital, and $100,000 worth of stock was sold in small lots before the first issue of the magazine was published. This was done chiefly by personal solicitation among the mass of the people on the strength of a prospectus showing the advantages of co-operation. The purchasers were given to understand that the value of their stock and the prospect of dividends depended entirely on their efforts to extend its circulation, and especially in the direction of patronizing firms that advertised in it and recommending them to their friends.

"The result has been that the Columbian, two years after it was started, has a circulation of 200,000, no indebtedness, and 11,000 stockholders, most of whom are on the alert in its interest all the time. It has paid 16 per cent in dividends.

"A year ago the same plan was taken up by the Western Magazine Publishing Company of St. Louis, which publishes the Sterling Magazine, Orff's Farm Review, and the American Woman's Review. It has achieved the same success and now has 8,000 stockholders. Hampton's, through its own plan, has distributed its stock among 5,000 stockholders. Thus, by the combination effected today, we have 24,000 stockholders for the associated magazines, all of whom are field agents for circulation and advertising work.

"The newer magazines in the combination have had from the start, through this co-operative plan, an effective value to advertisers equivalent to a large circulation, which they did not have or pretend to have, and which it takes years to establish. The stockholders have kept in touch with the advertisers and have insisted on their local merchants carrying goods advertised in these magazines. Now they all have big circulations, and Hampton's in four years has grown to 45,000."

The new company which takes over the three concerns is the Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company. Its headquarters will be in New York, where Hampton's and the Columbian will continue to be published. Others will be printed at the Western office in St. Louis, where the Western company has a large plant. It is expected that eventually a building will be erected in New York where all the publications will be manufactured.

In the new company Frank Orff will be President and General Manager. Ray Haller, who has been associated with him in St. Louis, will be the manager there. Mr. Orff will be a new man in the Eastern field, but he has been in the printing and publishing business in St. Louis for twenty years. He has also published magazines and newspapers in Fort Wayne and Omaha.

Benjamin B. Hampton will be the editor of Hampton's Magazine. He was formerly a newspaper publisher and an advertising agent. Ray Long, heretofore associate editor of Hampton's, has been in the magazine field less than a year. He was formerly managing editor of The Cleveland Press and The Cincinnati Post.

Albert Ellery Bergh, managing editor of the Columbian, will be managing editor of all the publications. Thomas Jones, Vice President of the new company, will be the circulation director He was formerly with the Review of Reviews and McClure's. A. L. Schmidt, Secretary, will be in charge of the business managcment in St. Louis. Lee Sidwell, Treasurer of the Columbian Company, becomes Treasurer of the new concern.

HICKORY CHIPS

It makes little difference how much or how long a man holds resentment, so long as he holds it and doesn't let it go.

Three Washington aviators cooked a meal while up in an aeroplane. Appropriately enough, this latest example of high living included terripan.

If lightning nearly struck the capitol at Washington, the other day, it must have been attracted by those Democratic probes sticking out.

Count Zeppelin is having almost as much trouble with his airships as a woman has with her hobble skirts.

"You are guilty, but we will fix it so you can do some more without being guilty" is the apparent result of the Supreme Court's opinion in the Standard Oil case.

The Standard Oil Company would tion if it weren't ruthlessly dissolved tion if weren't ruthlessly dissolved once in a while, though it is not to be dissolved in tears.

If really desirous of getting rich, this advice is as free to take as it is freely given: "Work like Thomas A. Edison and spend like Hetty Green.

A janitress who remained on the stage and hid behind a rubber plant that she might hear Carnegie speak was sent a check for $100 by Andy's wife. The back stairs will have to be doubly guarded at the next place the ironmaster speaks.

ACTION IS DELAYED

Continuance Granted in Eddy Litigation

CONCORD, N. H. June 14.—A continuance until further orders on the preliminary injunction restraining Henry M. M. Baker, executor of the will of the late Mrs. Mark Baker Eddy, from removing any of the property of the estate from the state of New Hampshire was granted by Chief Justice Robert I. Wallace in the superior court yesterday.

The court gave the executor two weeks in which to file notice of a hearing, if he desires one. The injunction was granted on petition of Atorney-General Eastman on behalf of the state, in connection with proceedings in the probatec court to determine how much Mrs. Eddy's property is subject to the direct succession and inheritance taxes of the state.

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Publication Office in Tropico Bank Building, on San Fernando Road.

Tropico Sentinel Company, Publishers
N. C. Burch, Editor.

Sunset Phone 24-R

TROPICO, CAL., JUNE 15, 1911

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Because of my inability to give the place of Business Manager of the Sentinel the time and attention it requires, I have turned the same over to the "Sentinel Publishing Company." Bespeaking for my successor the encouragement and support the paper deserves,

H. W. MELROSE.

By the terms of the transfer of Mr. Melrose's interests in this paper to the Sentinel Publishing Company all bills due and unpaid for subscription and advertising on the 5th day of June, 1911, and to accrue thereafter, are payable only to the Sentinel Publishing Company, or its duly authorized representative.

The patrons of the Sentinel are requested to note the reduction the new management has made in subscription rates. Advertising rates will be furnished on application, and will be found to be liberal in the extreme.

SENTINEL PUBLISHING CO.

It is possible that the city board's action in suspending the employment of extra police help in the enforcement of the speed ordinance will result in loss to a source of city revenue, to say nothing of the Recorder's emoluments; but that the step may not fall too harshly on that officer, it has been suggested that he be put upon a salary—that the salary system be substituted for the fee system in fixing his compensation. The suggestion seems a good one.

STORM-WATER AND VERDUGO WASH.

A meeting is to be held at Glendale City Hall to-night the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico has been specially invited to attend. The meeting has for its object, as we understand it, the necessary preliminary steps for the formation of a storm water district, to be charged with the burden of affording protection to property within the proposed district against destruction by sorm-water floods from Verdugo canyon.

No doubt the idea of danger from "floods" here in Southern California will strike some of our people as quite absurd, newcomers, especially; and no doubt when they hear stories of the Verdugo wash as a "raging torrent" the tellers of them will be ridiculed as deluded alarmists who have "seen things" back east and brought to the coast a distorted remembrance of them.

But the fact remains that Verdugo creek has been seen to get out of its banks and go tearing down the "wash" a very demon of destruction, visiting people of Glendale in particular, with hair-lifting alarm, and what has been seen once may be seen again.

There is good reason, then, for the proposed formation of this storm-water district, and the question to be detetrmined, as to the territory it should include, is a very important and far-reaching one.

1. Should it be limited to the territory in immediate danger from storm-water floods, from Verdugo canyon, or

2. Should it be extended over all tetrritory, near and far, in possible or probably danger from such floods.

These will be the storm-center questions of the stormp sessions to be opened at Glendale to-night.

The position of the people of Tropico will take in the matter remains to be discovered. That the Board of Trustees will feel themselves called upon to act officially in the premises is not probable.

Very little, if any, Tropico tetrritory is in danger from storm water. The barranca at the base of the east side foot-hills has been known to get on the rampage, but the damage it then does is not so large that the help of the public in general is needed to protect against it.

As a rule, Tropico territory is so situated as to be no more concerned about the matter than the lower part of the San Fernando valley generally. That part of this valley along and within Los Angeles river bottom, including the lower or river-side section of Los Angeles city, is immediately concerned and a storm-water district that would exclude that territory from within its limits would certainly be defective.

Not being in the confidence of the promoters of this storm-water district, we can only surmize that their plan is to define and condemn an official bed for the Verdugo wash, and to confine storm waters thereto by means of substantial and sufficient dykes, extending from the mouth of the canyon to its discharge into Los Angeles river. It is certainly a proposition of no mean importance.

The settlement of the matter is within the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors, and will be heard July next.

DANGEROUS NIGHT RIDING DISCONTINUED

A resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the Tropico City Council, instructing the City Marshall to dispense with the services of the "auto cops" for the present—two reasons being given for its adoption, one of them being that the nerve-racking noise of the lightless auto-cycles as they tear their danger-threatening and boisterous way through the slumber-wrapped streets of the city in swift pursuit of automobile speed ordinance violaters, had become intolerable; the other being that the merciless punishment of such offenders by the Recorder's Court had served the purpose of reducing punishable offenses to the minimum—the terror of the court having had its desired effect—thus rendering the presence of the cops superfluous. In view of all the facts and circumstances therefore, it was thought to be as well to give the over-worked court and auto-cops a well-earned season of rest.

VACATION'S COMIN' NIGH

There's them that likes the winter,
And there's them that like the fall;
But ask me and I'll tell ye,
Summer is best of all.

So when the days grow longer
And the weather's hot and dry,
You'll hear us kids all holler,
"Vacation's comin' nigh!"

The grown up folks is sorry;
I am sure I don't see why;
I can't see why they look so sad,
Nor why they need to sigh.

We kids is glad it's comin',
And you bet that we don't sigh,
When we hear that call a' soarin',
"Vacation's comin' nigh!"

MARY EICHBAUM.

List your "For Sale" and "For Rent" property at the Sentinel Office Real Estate Agency and reap good results.

ORDINANCE NO. 15.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE GRADE OF PARK AVENUE FROM THE WESTERLY LINE OF GLENDALE AVENUE TO THE EASTERLY LINE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the grade of Park Avenue from the Westerly line of Glendale Avenue to the Easterly line of the Right of Way of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company be and the same is established as follows:

At the intersection of Park Avenue with the Westerly line of Glendale Avenue the grade shall be 483.40 at the Northwest corner and 482.83 at the Southwest corner.

At the intersection of Park Avenue and Brand Boulevard the grade shall be

477.21 at the Northwest corner,
476.70 at the Southwest corner,
477.40 at the Southeast corner, and
477.90 at the Northeast corner.

At the intersection of Park Avenue and Central Avenue the grade shall be
469.57 at the Northwest corner,
469.07 at the Southwest corner,
469.62 at the Southeast corner, and
470.13 at the Northeast corner.

At the intersection of Virginia Place and Park Avenue the grade shall be 465.45 at the Northwest corner and 466.18 at the Northeast corner.

At the intersection of Florence Place and Park Avenue the grade shall be 460.65 at the Northwest corner and 461.53 at the Northeast corner.

At a point on the North line of Park Avenue 200 feet West from the West line of Central Avenue the grade shall be 467.40 and at a point on the South line opposite thereto the grade shall be 466.90.

At a point on the North line of Park Avenue 500 feet West from the West line of Central Avenue the grade shall be 463.40 and at a point on the South line opposite thereto the grade shall be 462.90.

At a point on the North line of Park Avenue 1000 feet West from the West line of Central Avenue the grade shall be 455.4 and at a point on the South line opposite thereto the grade shall be 454.9.

At the intersection of San Fernando Road and Park Avenue the grade shall be

452.52 at the Northwest corner,
452.42 at the Southwest corner,
452.44 at the Southeast corner, and
452.54 at the Northeast corner.

At the intersection of Park Avenue with the Easterly line of the Right of Way of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company the grade shall be 445.00 on the North line and 444.65 on the South line.

That between these points the grade shall conform to straight lines joining those points on the same side of the street, excepting that the points of intersection of the grade lines which are respectively 200 feet, 500 feet and 1000 feet West from the West line of Central Avenue shall be the points of intersections of tangents of vertical curves which shall extend 50 feet, 100 feet and 100 feet respectively, East and West from said points of intersection and that said curves shall supplant the straight lines within said limits.

The grades given are in feet above the City Datum Plane and are on the property lines of the street. The profile of Park Avenue designated and marked "Profile No. 2" on file in the office of the City Engineer of the City of Tropico, which more particularly exhibits the grades herein described, is hereby declared to be the official profile and to exhibit the established grades of said portion of Park Avenue.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this Ordinance and shall cause the same to be printed and posted in three public places in the said City of Tropico, to-wit:

One copy on the Bulletin Board at the entrance to the office of the Board of Trustees of said City, and

One copy on the Bulletin Board at the entrance to the Post Office of said City of Tropico, located at the Southwest corner of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road in said City, and

One copy on the Bulletin Board at the Southeast corner of Tropico Avenue and Brand Boulevard in said City, and thereupon and thereafter this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect.

Adopted this 8th day of June, 1911.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
President Pro tem of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico.
(Seal)

Attest: Stuart M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropico.

State of California, City of Tropico, ss.

I, Stuart M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropico, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, State of California, and signed by the President of said Board at a regular meeting thereof, held June 8th, 1911, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes: Hobbs, Richardson and Webster.
Noes: None.
Absent: Bancroft and Rittenhouse.

STUART M. STREET,
City Clerk of the City of Tropico.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

Glendale Union High School class-day exercises will be held in the auditorium of the High School building Tuesday, June 30. The interesting features of the day will be, besides the music, orations by Dwight Stephenson, Alexander Badger, Granville McClure and Owen Emery. Valedictorians are Grace Grady, Evelyn Ryan and Emma Pulliam.

Commencement exercises will follow on Thursday, June 22, at the High School auditorium.

Baccalaureate sermon will be delivered by Rev. A. W. Hare of the Eagle Rock Congregational Church at the High School auditorium Sunday next, at 8 p.m.

ORDINANCE NO. 16.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE GRADE OF CYPRESS STREET FROM THE WESTERLY LINE OF GLENDALE AVENUE TO THE EASTERLY LINE OF SAN FERNNDO ROAD.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the grade of Cypress Street from the Westerly line of Glendale Avenue to the Easterly line of San Fernando Road be and the same is established as follows:

At the intersection of Glendale Avenue and Cypress Street the grade shall be

465.98 at the Northwest corner, and
464.40 at the Southeast corner.

At the intersection of Cypress Street and Blanche Avenue the grade shall be

463.80 at the Northwest corne · and
464.20 at the Northeast corner.

At a point on the South line of Cypress Street where said South line is intersected by the Southerly prolongation of the East line of Blanche Avenue the grade shall be 463.7.

At the Northwest corner of Brand Boulevard and Cypress Street the grade shall be 460.80, and at the Northeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Cypress Street the grade shall be 461.65.

At the intersection of Cypress Street and Walnut Street the grade shall be 458.00 at the Southwest corner and 458.4 at the Southeast corner.

At a point on the North line of Cypress Street 415 feet East from the East line of Central Avenue the grade shall be 457.70 and at a point on the South line opposite thereto the grade shall be 457.20.

At the intersection of Cypress Street and Central Avenue the grade shall be
455.75 at the Northwest corner,
455.15 at the Southwest corner,
455.75 at the Southeast corner, and
456.35 at the Northeast corner.

At the intersection of Cypress Street and San Fernando Road the grade shall be 448.84 at the Southeast corner and 449.27 at the Northeast corner.

That between these points the grade shall conform to straight lines joining those points on the same side of the street, excepting that the points of intersection of the grade lines which are situated respectively at the Northeast corner of Blanche Avenue and Cypress Street, and at a point on the South line of Cypress Street where said South line is intersected by the Southerly prolongation of the East line of Blanche Avenue, and also 415 feet East of the East line of Central Avenue, shall be the points of intersection of tangents of vertical curves which shall extend 100 feet East and West from said points of intersection and that said curves shall supplant the straight lines within said limits.

The grades given are in feet above the City Datum Plane and are on the property lines of the street. The profile of Cypress Street designated and marked "Profile No. 3" on file in the office of the City Engineer of the City of Tropico, which more particularly exhibits the grades herein described, is hereby declared to be the official profile and to exhibit the established grades of said portion of Cypress Street.

SECTION 2. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this Ordinance and shall cause the same to be printed and posted in three public places in the said City of Tropico, to-wit:

One copy on the Bulletin Board at the entrance to the office of the Board of Trustees of said City, and

One copy on the Bulletin Board at the entrance to the Post Office of said City of Tropico, located at the Southwest corner of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road in said City, and

One copy on the Bulletin Board at the Southeast corner of Tropico Avenue and Brand Boulevard in said City, and thereupon and thereafter this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect.

Adopted this 8th day of June, 1911.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
President Pro tem of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico.
(Seal)

Attest: Stuart M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropico.

State of California, City of Tropico, ss.

I, Stuart M. Street, City Clerk of the City of Tropico, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly adopted by the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropico, State of California, and signed by the President of said Board at a regular meeting thereof, held June 8th, 1911, by the following vote, to-wit:

Ayes: Hobbs, Richardson and Webster.
Noes: None.
Absent: Bancroft and Rittenhouse.

STUART M. STREET,
City Clerk of the City of Tropico.

REDUCED THE CHARGE

The case of the People vs. Frank J. McGregor, Jr., charged with unlawfully abstracting "juice" from the lines of the electric lighting company for his family use, came up for hearing in the recorder's court on Tuesday last. Henry G. Pettit of Blanche avenue, of Tanner, Taft and Odell, Los Angeles, appeared for the prosecution and Judd Rush of Los Angeles appeared for the defendant. On examination of the complaint, and finding it charged a felony, the complaint was dismissed and a new complaint chraging a misdemeanor was filed. The case then went over to Tuesday the 20th of June.

The Burbank incorporation election is set for July 8th. No change in boundaries described in the petition. Little or no doubt but the proposition will easily carry.

The Tropico bank building in which the bank, city hall and other offices are situated, has been purchased by the Bank of Tropico.

SANTA MONICA WOMEN

To Study Beach Moral Condition

SANTA MONICA, June 14.—Plans have been perfected by the members of the Crescent Bay Woman's Club for the formation of an association, the purpose of which will be to study civic and moral conditions in the Santa Monica Bay District, with the object of accomplishing needed reforms. Representatives of the churches, women's clubs, and various civic organizations have been invited to attend a meeting to be held next Thursday afternoon at the Masonic Temple, on Marine street, when organization of the association will be perfected.

It is the purpose of the members of the Crescent Bay Club to make a careful study of present conditions in the beach cities before any reforms are attempted. The members believe that by systematic inquiry and consultation with the municipal officers of the various communities, the truth or falsity of reports discreditable to the beach district may be determined. No definite method of operation will be decided upon until such inquiries have been made, and neither will the new association be permitted to conflict with any similar organization now in the field.

Among the speakers who have been invited to address the memebrs of the club, and representatives of other organizations, at the meeting next Thursday, are Mrs. Charles Farwell Edson and Russ Avery. Both will discuss the question of good government reforms, and will tell in detail of what has been accomplished along this line in Los Angeles. Following these addresses the organization will be perfected by an election of officers of the new association.

FULL CREW ACT

State Railroad Commission Makes Interpretation

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The State Railroad Commission has made interpretation of section 1 of the "full crew act," adopted by the last legislature. It provides for two brakeman on all passenger trains where "four passenger coaches," exclusive of railroad officers' private cars are hauled. The railroads argued that a baggage car, express car or mail car were not passenger coaches, although they were a part of the equipment of a passenger train. However, the first part of section 1 of the bill specifically names passenger, mail or express trains.

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Patrons of the Sentinel will please take notice that, for convenience sake, we have changed our day of publication from Saturday to Thursday.

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